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quented by Greeks and Jews passing through Alexandria. The case was examined bacteriologically, but the bacillus found was not absolutely typical of plague, although suspected. There was no extension of the disease in the house inhabited by this man, although a thorough examination was made of all the persons living on the premises. It was impossible to ascertain with any degree of certitude when he had been infected. He is at present quite convalescent.

On May 16, a boy, who fell ill on the 15th, was admitted to the Greek Hospital; he had a high fever and a bubo under the left armpit. From a clinical and bacteriological point of view, this was really a case of plague, and on the conclusion of the bacteriological examination on the 20th instant it was so officially notified. The patient is now convalescent. The boy lived in the same street (Hammamil street) as the first patient, but there was no connection between the two cases. A woman occupying the same house as this boy was a washerwoman. Up to the present it has been impossible to find out the origin of the infection. Neither of the 2 cases is of the infectious form, and there is no danger of propagation to be feared from those two cases. Special measures are being taken to discover any fresh case in the quarter, and a house-to-house inspection is being carried out.

The board of health published the following bulletin yesterday at noon:

Total cases acknowledged since May 4, 4, of whom 3 are Greeks and 1 native. All 4 under treatment.

Arrivals from Alexandria at the ports of Cyprus will have to undergo eleven days' quarantine. Arrivals from the other ports of Egypt will only have to go through a medical inspection.

Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports at Malta without a clean bill of health will have to pass through a ten days' quarantine. If, however, there is a doctor on board, the ten days will be considered as having commenced with the date of the vessel's departure from the Egyptian port. If there is a clean bill of health no quarantine will be necessary, but a rigorous medical inspection and a process of disinfection will have to be undergone.

GERMANY.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria epidemic at Atzendorf.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Magdeburg, Germany, May 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria is reported to have broken out at Atzendorf, in this consular district. No deaths have as yet been reported. The schools have, for the time being, been closed and other methods adopted to prevent the spreading of the diseases.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. DIEDERICH,
United States Consul.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar quarantine against Alexandria.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gibraltar, May 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state for general information, that in consequence of some cases of plague having occurred in Egypt, the board of health of Gibraltar, has to-day declared Alexandria an infected port, and arrivals therefrom will not be admitted to pratique; but coals and necessary provisions will be allowed to be supplied under rigid quarantine restrictions.

Respectfully, yours,

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,